

## ORDERS TO OFFICERS

### France Sending Four Experts to Arlington Wireless Station

Paris, Mar. 1.—The French government has ordered four officers to proceed to the wireless station at Arlington, Va., to work in conjunction with American naval officers on preliminary tests to determine the precise difference of longitude between Washington and Paris. They will sail on board the Provence on March 8.

The French navy department has been officially informed that an American officer is to leave for France today with the object of studying the same problem at the Eiffel tower station.

The Arlington station receives messages direct from the Eiffel tower but none of those sent from Arlington has yet reached Paris.

### MARSHALL NOT LOVER OF GOLF

Washington, March 1.—Vice-President-elect Marshall's hotel was the center of interest today for the thousands of visitors dropping into the national capital on every train to attend the first Democratic inauguration in 16 years. While Governor Marshall saw some visitors, he and Mrs. Marshall spent the morning quietly in their apartments. There was a disposition on the part of his hosts not to burden him with ceremonial in advance of the inauguration and his desire for privacy was respected.

Although the next vice president acknowledged to being a lover of baseball, "when other people play it," he made it plain that he did not share with President Taft the latter's love of golf.

"I don't know whether I shall ever learn to play the game or not," he said, "but I joined the Chevy Chase club, so that if I find the time and have the inclination I will have a place on which to play."

Governor Marshall said that on one occasion in Arizona his hosts tried to get him to "knock a little ball around the golf course." He did not say whether his hosts succeeded. The vice president-elect said his only pastime "was smoking good cigars" and he puffed a cigarette with the newspaper correspondents while making a confession.

Thousands of visitors are arriving for the inauguration and the stream of humanity is expected to tax the capacity of the hotels and boarding houses. The real rush is not expected to begin until tomorrow when troops, delegation and political organizations from nearby states begin to arrive.

Everything now is in a state of preparation for the inaugural event and the finishing touches are being put on the stand from which President Wilson will review the parade.

### ANXIOUS TO HEAR FROM THE CRUISER

Washington, March 1.—Naval officials are awaiting with interest a cablegram from the scout cruiser Salem now somewhere in the north Atlantic ocean, which will tell whether the vessel has continued to receive messages from the new radio station at Arlington, Va. When she last responded to the call of the Arlington station the Salem was out two thousand miles, since which time no word has come from her. This may mean that the vessel is unable to send a message to Arlington, although able to receive messages from that station.

The tests are being made to determine the capacity of the Arlington station before its acceptance by the government. The contract provides that the station must have a radius of three thousand miles.

### WOMAN LEADS IN BAR EXAMINATION

Chicago, March 1.—By gaining first honors in a class of 137 who took an examination for admission to the bar, Miss Celia M. Howard, secretary to United States District Judge Car-

### SKIN TROUBLE KEPT SPREADING

Like Water Blisters. Crack Formed Yellow Water. Solid Sore. Cuticura Soap and Ointment Cured.

Lewiston, Cal.—"My little boy had a sore behind his ear. In the start it was like water blisters and wherever they would break and bleed, the water would spread, another one would come. It kept spreading until it made a crack which formed a yellow water. Finally it made one solid sore. I kept cotton in the ear all night time for he kept rubbing it and in the morning the scab would peel off, whether I used oil or water to cleanse it."

"I tried every home remedy to no effect until I found Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I purchased the Cuticura Soap and a box of Cuticura Ointment and after using them regularly they cured it."

(Signed) Mrs. T. A. Friend, Sept. 23, 1912.

### FOR PIMPLES AND BLACKHEADS

The following is a most effective and economical treatment. Gently smear the affected parts with Cuticura Ointment, on the end of the finger, but do not rub. Wash off the Cuticura Ointment in five minutes with Cuticura Soap and hot water and continue bathing for some minutes. This treatment is best on rising and retiring. At other times use Cuticura Soap freely for the toilet and bath, to assist in preventing inflammation, irritation and itching of the pores. Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold throughout the world. Liberal sample of each mailed free, with 32-p. skin book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. T, Boston."

62-Tender-faced men should use Cuticura Soap shaving stick, 25c. Sample free.

penator, demonstrated that women may be possessed of a legal mind equal if not superior to men.

The examination was held last week at Ottawa, Ill., and the result was made public last night. Three other women passed with high averages.

Miss Howard is a student at a Chicago law school. She was educated in the public schools at Elgin, Ill., and her first legal training was under Judge Carpenter, whose secretary she has been since he was appointed to the federal bench.

### NEW YORK STRIKE HAS BEEN SETTLED

New York, Mar. 1.—Today being Saturday, not all of the 50,000 garment workers affected by last night's settlement of the strike which began December 30 returned to their shops, but it is thought that by Monday practically all will have resumed their places. The terms of the agreement provide that there shall be "no discrimination in re-employment."

The agreement officially ratified by all the unions involved, settles for the time being a labor crisis which at its height affected 300,000 workers. It does not, however, have any bearing on the garment workers' strikes in Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia and elsewhere.

### NEGRO COMMENTS ON NEW PRESIDENT

Nashville, Tenn., Mar. 1.—Booker T. Washington the negro educator in Nashville today en route to the state of Washington, where he will conduct a speaking tour, discussed the attitude of President-elect Wilson to the negro. He said:

"Mr. Wilson is in favor of the things which tend toward the uplift, improvement and advancement of my people, and at his hands we have nothing to fear. My belief is that the next president of the United States is one of the best friends of negro education that has ever occupied the presidential chair."

### ARMY BILL REPORT HAS BEEN ADOPTED

Washington, Mar. 1.—The conference report on the army appropriation bill was adopted by the senate today, providing a thirty-five per cent increase in pay to officers detailed to the aviation corps of the army.

### WORLD'S MARKETS

Chicago Livestock.—Chicago, March 1.—Cattle—Receipts 200; market steady; beefs, 6.85@6.90; Texas steers, 5.20@5.90; western steers, 6.00@7.75; stockers and feeders, 4.15@5.10; cows and heifers 3.25@7.50; calves, 7.00@10.50.

Sheep—Receipts, 1,500; market steady; native, 5.25@6.85; western, 5.85@6.85; yearlings, 6.75@7.90; native lambs, 7.40@8.00; western, 7.50@8.70.

Hogs—Receipts, 14,000; market slow; light, 8.40@8.55; mixed, 8.25@8.55; heavy, 8.10@8.50; rough, 8.10@8.25; pigs, 6.50@8.25; bulk of sales, 8.25@8.50.

More hogs were scheduled to arrive today than the trade had expected, and the stale stock was burdensome, necessitating a decline and putting the market a shade lower than a week ago.

Steers closed active and as fully as high as the best time last week. Butcher cattle show gains for the week.

Sheep finished firm at the best prices of the week. Lambs closed firm.

New York Stock List.—(Last Sale.)

Amalgamated Copper, 69 3/4  
American Beet Sugar, bid 35  
American Cotton Oil, bid 48  
American Smelt & Refining, 69 3/4  
American Sugar Refining, bid 114  
American Tel. & Tel., 132 1/2  
Anaconda Mining Co., 36 1/4  
Atlantic Coast Line, 125  
Baltimore & Ohio, 100 7/8  
Brooklyn Rapid Transit, 89 1/4  
Canadian Pacific, 231 1/4  
Chesapeake & Ohio, 73 3/4  
Chicago & Northwestern, 136 1/4  
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul, 108 3/4  
Colorado Fuel & Iron, 33 3/4  
Colorado Southern, 26  
Delaware & Hudson, 160 1/2  
Denver & Rio Grande, bid 19 5/8  
Erie, 27 1/2  
General Electric, 139  
Great Northern pfd, 126 3/4  
Great Northern Ore Cfts, 35 1/2  
Illinois Central, 123  
Interborough Met., 17  
Preferred, 58  
Inter Harvester, bid 107 1/2  
Louisville & Nashville, 133 3/4  
Missouri Pacific, 37 3/4  
Mo. Kansas & Texas, 25 5/8  
Lehigh Valley, 156 1/2  
National Lead, bid 50  
New York Central, 106 1/4  
Norfolk & Western, 105 1/2  
Northern Pacific, 116  
Pennsylvania, 120  
People's Gas, bid 111  
Pullman Palace Car, 128 1/2  
Reading, 156 3/4  
Rock Island Co., 22 3/4  
Preferred, 38  
Southern Pacific, 39 3/4  
Southern Railway, 26  
United Pacific, 152 3/8  
United States Steel, 60 5/8  
Preferred, 107 1/2  
Wabash, 3 1/2  
Western Union, 69

Metals.—New York, Mar. 1.—The metal markets were dull and practically nominal. Lake copper, 15.25; electrolytic, 15.00; casting, 14.75.

Iron—Unchanged.

New York Exchange.—New York, Mar. 1.—Money on call, steady. No loans.

Time loans, firm: 60 days 4 1/2@4 3/4; 90 days 4 3/4; six months, 4 3/4@5.

St. Louis, Mar. 1.—Wool—Steady; territory and western mediums, 21@25; fine mediums, 18@21; fine, 13@17.

South Omaha Livestock.—South Omaha, Mar. 1.—Cattle—Receipts, 100; market steady; native

steers, 7.25@8.75; cows and heifers, 5.25@7.75; western steers, 5.55@8.00; Texas steers, 5.00@7.00; cows and heifers, 4.75@6.85; calves, 6.00@9.25.

Hogs—Receipts, 4,200; market stronger; heavy, 8.10@8.20; light, 8.15@8.20; pigs, 7.00@8.00; bulk of sales, 8.15@8.25.

Sheep—Receipts, 800; market

steady; yearlings, 6.75@7.75; western, 6.90@6.90; lambs, 7.80@8.70.

Chicago Grains.—Chicago, Mar. 1.—Although wheat showed strength at the outset today on account of firm cables the effect

was soon lost. The Oklahoma crop report was bearish and there was additional rain or snow in the Ohio valley and in the southwest. Opening prices were unchanged to 1-8@1-4 up. May started at 92 7/8 to 93, a gain of a shade to 1-8@1-4, but reacted to 92 3/4.

Absence of support allowed corn to sag. May opened the same as last night to a sixteenth lower at 53 1/4@53 3/8 and fell to 53 1/8.

Oats eased off with corn. May, which started a shade to 1-8 down at 34 8-8@1-2 to 34 1-2, touched 34 3/8.

Larger receipts of hogs weakened provisions. First sales were a shade to 1-2 lower, including May at 20 25 1-2 for pork, 10 80 10 72 1-2 for ribs.

An additional decline followed. The close was net lower for May at 10 72 1-2. Further weakness but the market closed May 1-4@3-8 cent 53 1-2 cents.



### HOW COLORED MOTION PICTURES ARE MADE CLEARLY EXPLAINED

Prof. George Blumrich, of Girard College, Philadelphia, a specialist in the physics of photography, has issued a popular explanation of the recently developed art of making nature colored motion pictures. In it he says: "In the first place most people are wrong in imagining that it is an electrical invention. It is nothing of the kind; it is a photographic invention. Electricity is responsible for the light and the driving power. It is photography that presents you with the spectacle of a continuous picture of persons and things moving about in time and space. By a most ingenious contrivance seven hundred photographs in a minute can be taken on endless rollable film. This series, or a part of it, is passed before the eye in the projecting machine on the principle of the revolving wheel, and the result is what you see. Photography, or the art of making light sketch pictures, has been known for the best part of a century, but a practical method of getting the color has been accomplished only recently.

caused by their overlapping. Nearly all more or less successful methods of color photography are based upon this fundamental fact; white light is made up of red, green and violet lights mixed, and therefore all colors in nature are only more or less complicated mixtures of these three primary colors.

THE SIMPLEST METHOD  
"The simplest method and most successful, of making colored motion pictures is to have a piece of glass colored in stripes or dots of red, green and violet, alternating and arranged about 200 to the inch. This is so close that the eye cannot distinguish the individual dots or lines; but takes in only the combined effect, which, if the colors are pure and have been properly arranged, will appear as pure white to the eye. This plate of glass, called a screen, is then placed in front of the lens of the motion picture camera so that all the light which is to get through the lens and be focused on the film must first pass through the screen.

"The red lines on the screen will, of course, only permit red light to pass through; the green lines will only allow green light to penetrate them and the violet lines, violet light. In this way, the red parts of the picture are recorded on those parts of the film which are directly behind the red lines, and the same is true of the other colors. When the film is developed and fixed it is merely a black and white record of the light which fell upon it; but if the same color screen is placed in the same position as it had when the picture was taken, the result will be that the image focused on a white cloth screen, will appear in its natural colors and shadings."

Men have tried many ingenious schemes to capture these elusive colors and hold them prisoners on the finished print. In the case of motion pictures, success has been greatest, and colored motion pictures, or popularly known as "Kinemacolor" pictures, can now be produced at a cost not too much above that of black and white pictures to make it impracticable.

"We have all seen the natural spectrum, called the rainbow. We have been taught to think of it as being composed of seven colors, but these can be reduced to three, red, green and violet. The others are only mixtures of these three

Motion pictures are to be a part of the curriculum of Yale. The pictures will be shown before the mining engineering classes of the Sheffield Scientific School, and will illustrate the process of getting iron from a mine and the different changes it undergoes before it is finally ready for shipment. These will be the first educational pictures shown in the State of Connecticut.

"Were it not for the moving pictures," said Daniel Frohman, "the wondrous art of Mme. Sarah Bernhardt, the glory of the present age, would be unknown, except from the printed page, to our posterity. And the printed account of such things are of almost no value. I believe the time is not far distant when the motion picture will be the universal teacher and a powerful influence in the schools of the world."

Fire Commissioner Joseph Johnson, of New York City, does not believe there is cause for the excessive fear of fire in motion picture theatres professed by some. "There is little danger of fire," he says, "in a moving picture theatre, if properly constructed. In fact, the only real danger is to the operator. The booth in which he works is so constructed that even should his entire film go up in a blaze and the fire get beyond his control, it would only be necessary for him to step outside and shut the door, allowing the fire to burn itself out."

Dr. T. H. Weisenberg, neurologist to the Philadelphia General Hospital, has for the past five years availed himself of the cinematograph for the study of nervous diseases. He has in that time accumulated over two miles of film showing the different symptoms of nervous diseases, the different gaits, convulsions and spasms attendant on that form of disease. Dr. Weisenberg thinks motion photography is at the present, and will be even more so in the future, a wonderful factor in the diagnosis of epileptic spasms.

Many motion pictures of work and scenes on the Panama Canal have been taken and exhibited. Some of them were used to illustrate to Congressmen the need for additional appropriations. Under direction of officials of the National Geographic Society there will be sent to the Isthmus a staff of motion picture photographers whose task it will be to make pictures of the completing work on this gigantic task.

John Stepping, the popular comedian, famous for his "Billy McGrath" character creation in Essanay's eastern productions, is an actor of wide experience in theatrical work. For many seasons Stepping played in Shakespearean repertoire with E. H. Sothern and has been identified with such stars as Olga Nethersole, Henrietta Crossman and Louis James. Stepping is now completing his second year with Essanay and is famous for his portrayal of "Billy" in the well-known "Billy McGrath" series, among which may be listed "Billy and the Butler," "When a Man's Married," "Billy Changes His Mind," "Billy McGrath's Love Letters," and two forthcoming productions of the series funnier than any of the others, entitled "Billy McGrath's Art Career" and "Billy McGrath on Broadway."

The other night, at the Hotel Astor, New York City, a complimentary dinner was given to Mr. King Baggot, the well-known photoplayer and his bride of a few weeks, by The Screen Club, of which Mr. Baggot is president. As a token of esteem, Mr. and Mrs. Baggot were presented a chest of sterling silverware. The Screen Club, now only a little over four months old, is the first club to be organized by and composed of those men who have made the motion picture art what it is to-day. King Baggot has just completed a photo-play production of the famous drama, "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," in which Richard Mansfield starred for several seasons on the legitimate stage. Mr. Baggot plays the dual role and also directed the production.

It is very doubtful if ever a theatrical star or photo-player has risen to prominence with such a meteoric career as has Miss Martha Russell, the talented and charming leading lady, now with the Satek Film Company, of Austin, Texas. For some time Miss Russell was connected with the Essanay Film Company, of Chicago, as leading lady. She made a tour of the United States, lecturing on how motion pictures are made and at the same time the films in which she appeared as playing the leads were thrown upon the screen, thus giving the people a chance to see her act in the pictures and also see her in real life. Recently a New York newspaper conducted a popularity contest in which all of the prominent photo-players were contesting. Miss Russell won the contest by over 64,000 votes. Miss Russell will be supported by one of the strongest and best companies of all star actors that has ever been seen in pictures. All productions of the Satek Film Company will be three-reel feature productions and will be released through Warner's Feature Film Company, of New York City, and branch offices.

## Motion Picture News

### PERSONALITIES OF THE PEOPLE WHO CREATE THE PHOTOPLAY

Mr. Herbert Brenon has the distinction of being the youngest motion picture director in the business, he not yet having reached his thirtieth and having already staged nearly one hundred productions for the Imp Company, several being offerings of two and three-reel lengths.

Seigmund Lubin's rise to the position he now holds in the motion picture producing business had many gradations. After a thorough training as an optician he became successively photographer, electrician, chemist, engineer and dramatic director. With such training, superimposed on a foundation of intelligence and industry, it is small wonder that he achieved the success he has won.

Miss Florence Turner, who is perhaps the best known among all the women photo-play artists, will shortly leave the Vitaphone Company, with which she has been associated for the past several seasons, to begin a vaudeville tour. It will be remembered by Miss Turner's friends that prior to her appearance in pictures she was a successful vaudeville act, having appeared for many years in the larger variety theatres, when she gave a monologue that proved highly entertaining.

George Gebhardt, Jr., who has played Indian leads with Pathe for more than a year, is the ideal Indian type, according to the California sculptor, Anson Dudley Whittier. The latter has just completed a bust of Mr. Gebhardt. Mr. Gebhardt's features are familiar to photo-play audiences the world over, he having been identified with the Kalem, Edison, Biograph, Bison and Kux pictures before joining the Pathe forces. Mr. Gebhardt, in addition to being an actor in motion pictures, is also an author who has played his own productions.

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Down in the wilds of the Florida jungleland a company of motion picture actors is producing a series of wild animal subjects in which a score of lions, a couple of tigers, a half dozen leopards and several smaller wild beasts work day by day with the several actors employed. Harold M. Shaw, who for some seasons was a director of the Edison films, is in charge of the company, being assisted by the famous wild animal trainer, Captain Jack Bonavita. The first film to be made, and entitled "The King of the Jungle," was written by the leading man of the Imp's Film Company, Mr. King Baggot.

The Lubin Film Company has sent two more troupes south for the winter. Director Wilbert Melville will locate in Los Angeles, Cal., where he has a big company selected from the best Lubin players and two carloads of equipment. F. J. Grandon and his company go to San Bernardino, Cal., where arrangements for a new studio have been perfected, including quarters for the players, rough riders and horses which always figure in Mr. Grandon's pictures. This arrangement will leave five companies still at the Philadelphia plant and four in the South and Southwest.

Herr Albert Basserman, a member of the Royal Berlin Schauspielhaus Company, is one of the first German actors of note to enter the photo-play field. Herr Basserman has chosen an intensely dramatic play for his premiere. The play is an adaptation by Dr. Paul Lindau of "Der Andre." The plot contains more than the usual number of thrills.

In Berlin, Germany, there has been formed an organization of prominent representatives of art, science, officialdom and commerce to raise the standard of ordinary films and to promote the production of films of a scientific and instructive character. It is also purposed to establish a cinematograph museum for the preservation of especially valuable films.

### THUMBNAILED SKETCHES IN PEN AND PENCIL OF LEADING PHOTOPLAYERS



Jean Fearnley



Arthur T. Johnson



G. M. Anderson



Marion Leonard

### NEWS GLEANED IN THE STUDIOS OF THE PHOTOPLAY PRODUCERS

One of the Pilot Films' latest productions, "The Doll and the Devil," this is a beautifully costumed spectacular comedy from the old French opera which has been adapted to motion picture needs by Roy L. McCardell, the creator of Mrs. Jarr.

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"The Knights of Rhodes," a spectacular historical subject introducing the capture of the Island of Rhodes by the Turks under the Sultan Soliman, produced by the Ambrosian American Company, is now on exhibition. Following it are Gabriel D'Annunzio's "Marcus, the Venetian Tribune," and "Maritza," a drama of the present Balkan war, from the same studio.

Another company to seek foreign climes is one which sailed from New York the other day, going to Cuba to make a series of naval pictures and using for that purpose the United States fleet of battleships and torpedo boats lying at Guantanamo Bay. J. Parker Reade, who made the well-known "Garden of Allah" film, is one of the chief promoters of this enterprise. A strong story will be told in five reels and it is stated that the United States Government will make use of it in connection with its recruiting service.

Manufacturers of motion picture photographing outfits are striving to induce exhibitors to equip themselves for the work of obtaining and presenting pictures of local events.

### HEROINE OF A WAR DRAMA

"A Daughter of the Confederacy," a film in three reels, featuring Miss Gene Gauntier and her own players, has just been produced by Warner's Feature Film Company. In this play Nan, the Girl Spy, is summoned by the Confederate General and ordered to penetrate the Northern lines. She captures Captain Allison and marches him into the Confederate camp, a handcuffed prisoner. He is sentenced to be shot but escapes after gaining valuable information, which causes the Union army to advance at once into battle. On the eve of the battle, Captain Allison captures Nan, the Girl Spy, but falls in love with the girl and resolves to assist her to escape. That night Nan dons a uniform that Allison has slipped under her tent and steals away. She hides beneath the old bridge as the battle wages back and forth next day. Then, as her Southern boys are driven back, she climbs onto the bridge, seizes the stars and bars from the hands of the dying color-bearer and turns defeat into victory. Afterwards she nurses Captain Allison back to life in the field hospital and gives him her promise to wed when the war is over.